


# THE OWOSSO TIMES.

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### HONOR IS PRESERVED

McKINLEY WIPES OUT THE POLICY OF  
"PARAMOUNTISM."

Two Events Show the Difference Between  
Clevelandism and Statesmanship — Hawaiian Blunder Corrected — The United States Will Control the Islands.

Events now occurring in connection with the Hawaiian Islands will vividly recall to the mind of the American people an entirely different series of events which happened just four years ago. A treaty was prepared in the last few weeks of the Harrison administration proposing the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, and this treaty was pending before the senate when Grover Cleveland became president. There were rumors that the new administration was not well disposed toward the annexation project, but there was no expectation that any steps would be taken which would dishonor the country or injure its interests. A simple narrative will show whether this expectation was met.

Grover Cleveland became president of the United States on Saturday, March 4, 1893. On Monday, March 6, his selection of cabinet ministers was confirmed by the senate. The cabinet had time to hold only one meeting when the country heard with surprise that on the 9th Cleveland had withdrawn from the senate the Hawaiian treaty. With a haste that was insulting to his predecessor Mr. Cleveland made his first move on the Hawaiian chess-board. Still the country was patient and waited for the full development of the president's policy. It did not wish to judge hastily. There was not long to wait, however, for events moved rapidly. Meanwhile the American flag had been raised over the Hawaiian Islands by the responsible majority in Honolulu and the virtual annexation of the islands to the United States had been proclaimed.

The next step of Mr. Cleveland was the appointment of a special commissioner to the islands. Ex-Congressman Blount was selected for this office, and he was given powers "paramount" over any one then representing the United States at Honolulu. He was appointed March 10, and ten days later he sailed from San Francisco for his post of duty. April 5 he arrived at Honolulu, and on April 15 the stars and stripes were hoisted down from the flagstaff on which they had been run up and hoisted down by the order of Grover Cleveland, president of the United States. The next move in the policy of infamy was the request on the part of President Cleveland's special envoy that the free and representative government which had been formed in Hawaii should abdicate and permit the return to power of the corrupt and debauched woman who claimed to rule by right divine over the islands, a woman who declared that she would behold the men who had the courage to take the government out of her weak and defiled hands.

It was weeks before the American people learned the true and full nature of these transactions, but the truth gradually dribbled out, and it was confirmed later by the official documents laid before congress. And when the knowledge of the affair became public the first emotion which seized the American people was one of amazement at the colossal blunder made by the administration. This was succeeded by a feeling of shame and indignation that the country had been disgraced and humiliated in the eyes of the world and that its disgrace and humiliation were due to a man whom it had raised to its highest office. The rest of the story of the Hawaiian ignominy need not be repeated. It is burned into the memory of the American people, and a generation will pass before it will cease to make their ears tingle with shame.

This was "paramountism." Three months and a half ago another administration came into power. It represents a great majority of the American people, which the previous administration never did, and it was elected on the distinct pledge that "the Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them." There was far more reason for a sudden and complete change in policy than existed in 1893, but the plan pursued has been dignified and patriotic. In order to give consistency and continuity to the foreign policy of the nation, affairs were permitted to work themselves out slowly and intelligently and at last, when it could be done without the appearance of a sudden and testy break, the new policy was announced. This is statesmanship. Four years ago the nation was humiliated by a policy which has been rightly named "paramountism," and it cut a proud people to the quick to have the disgrace thrust upon them. Today the country stands proud and erect because it knows its honor will be preserved. The contrast between the two events is an object lesson as to the difference between Clevelandism and statesmanship.—Philadelphia Press.

### THE OUTLOOK FOR 1900.

Present Indications Point to an Easy Victory for the Republicans.  
Mr. Bryan is wiser and more courageous than some of the local leaders of his party. The Ohio Democratic magnates want to restrict their party to the silver issue in the campaign in that

state this year, but their 1896 presidential standard bearer tells them to endorse the entire Chicago platform. This is the advice he gives to his party everywhere, and there are chances that it will be followed. The Republicans certainly hope that it will be followed, and the gold Democrats undoubtedly hold the Republican view on this point.

There are several reasons why Bryan's counsel in this case is likely to have great weight with his party. Bryan evidently retains much of his popularity with his late supporters. If he is nominated in 1900, there are sentimental reasons why his party will want to reaffirm the entire doctrine for which he stood when he polled 6,500,000 votes, and the conflict on his side with the gold Democrats, which is steadily growing in bitterness, will show his supporters that the dropping of any or all of the minor planks of the platform of 1896 will not win any votes from the Cleveland and Palmer element. Thus, if free silver is an issue at all three years hence, all the other follies and absurdities which stood with it last year will keep it company. If this supreme lunacy is endorsed, there is no good reason why any of its late partners should be abandoned.

Many things can happen, of course, in the three years which separate us from the next meeting of the national conventions, but it will be well for the Republicans to keep in mind the possibility that another national battle may be fought on the silver issue, and that the late silver candidate may again be the standard bearer on his side. This outlook ought, on the whole, to be pleasing to the Republicans. No eventuality of the political future is more certain than that the combination of elements which composed the Popocratic party in 1896 can never again be gathered into the same camp. The Populists will not merge themselves in the Democratic party any more. The utterances of Populist leaders and committees since last year's election bring out this fact clearly and conclusively. They see that though they furnished the principles in 1896 and a large part of the votes the prestige for the victory, if there had been any victory, would have gone to the Democracy. It is easy to see, therefore, that they will not consent to efface themselves a second time. From present indications the Populists and silver Democrats will each have a national ticket in the field in 1900, and under such conditions it ought to be easier for the Republicans to carry the country than it was in 1896.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Protect This Little Fellow.



### Americanism in the White House.

The treaty for the annexation of Hawaii has been signed and undoubtedly will be ratified by the senate. The introduction of the Hawaiian Islands into our American political system is therefore assured. True Americanism now dominates the White House, and the day approaches when with joyful and proud acclaim we shall welcome Hawaii as an outpost of American power and civilization in the Pacific. All hail, Hawaii! All honor to President McKinley!—New York Sun (Dem.).

### Mugwumpishness.

The Democratic papers that take their cue from Mr. Cleveland, and more particularly the Mugwumps, who would like nothing better than to see the Republican efforts for tariff revision frustrated, are continuing to whine and growl and scold because congress is consistent and does not abandon tariff legislation for the purpose of taking up the currency problem. They maintain that the latter subject is the one which the people want to have solved. This is an erroneous opinion, but if these people want to cling to it there is no law on the statute book forbidding them doing so.—Burlington (Ia.) Hawk-Eye.

### Where Wages Increase.

Labor in England is faring well. The British board of trade reports changes in rates of wages during April that affected 53,500 people, of whom 52,500 received increases that averaged 43 cents per week after deducting the decreases in the wages of the 1,000 workers whose earnings were lowered. Hurry along the tariff bill and transfer a little of that prosperity to American wage earners.

### STRIVING TO PLEASE.

THE ADVANCE AGENT TELLS HOW HIS FRIENDS OBSERVED THIS RULE.

A Manager of a Pyrotechnic Show Who Didn't Want to Disappoint His Audience—A Monument Which Proves That His Efforts Were Appreciated.

"I always strive to please," remarked the dramatic editor, as he scratched the words "big thing" out of the advance notice he was writing and substituted "megatherian aggregation."

"Thanks, I am sure," said the advance agent, as he read over the ten lines the dramatic critic was giving to him, and carefully put back into his pocket the half column notice he had first drawn on the d. c.

"I presume," smiled the d. c., "that you always strive to please, too, don't you?"

"Not always"—in a semidissatisfied tone—"but I used to have a friend who did. He really was the most self-denying chap I ever saw, and what he wouldn't do to please an audience wasn't worth doing."

"Where is he now?"

"Dead."

"Dead?"

"Yes, it killed him. It was this way: He was in the pyrotechnic branch of the dramatic art and used to give shows at one of those imitation Coney Islands to be found on nearly every sand bar in nearly every river tributary to the Mississippi. He had been the originator of the fireworks feature at this place, and his phenomenal success had made him so proud that he would sooner have died than had a failure. One Fourth of July he was going to give the grandest display of his life, and the feature in the biggest letters on the bill was a set piece, 100 feet high, with an enormous balloon loaded with fireworks to go up from the top as a grand finale. There were ten times as many people there that night as there had ever been, and my friend was feeling so good you could see it in his walk.

"Everybody was on edge, too, for the grand blaze of glory the management had been advertising for weeks, and when, promptly at the hour of 10 o'clock, my friend stepped forth like a peacock to set off the great display with his own hand, there was a round of applause, followed by a dead silence as the audience sat breathless watching for the burst of blazing glory. But somehow it didn't burst. The professor fired the train and retreated to a safe place, but the powder wouldn't burn. It fizzled and went out instead. Once, twice, thrice, it fizzled, spluttered and went out, and then the crowd began to growl and gey, as crowds always will, and the professor began to get wild.

"Several other attempts to set the piece off were no more successful, and at last, with a smothered scream of crazy rage, he shot up the ladder of the tower to its very top, where he had a platform stored with all sorts of inflammable and explosive things arranged to go off at the proper time. He stood there a moment silhouetted against the sky, the crowd indulging in gibes and jeers, with now and then a threat as to what he might expect if he would only come down to the ground. This was his time to show what he could do to please his audience, and in a minute, and before anybody had any idea what he would do next, he caught up an armful of the explosives about him, fastened them to his clothes and hung wreaths and rings over his neck and shoulders, and setting the whole thing afire, he swung out into the air in the balloon, which was already tugging at its anchor.

"As the balloon shot up it was a terrific sight, and the poor devil's shrieks added to the intensity of the scene, already lurid with red and blue lights, while the air was filled with all manner of bursting bombs and crashing explosives. Women fainted, men ran helplessly about shouting, and still the balloon swept upward with its fiery freight and passenger, until, when it had reached a point 1,000 feet above the earth, it caught fire and the whole burning mass shot like a blazing ball straight to the ground.

"You will be safe in betting those people never saw such an exhibition as that before, nor will ever again in all probability, and when it was over," concluded the agent, "the audience seemed to realize what the professor had done to please them, and they chipped in and built him a monument where he fell, having on it, besides his name and the proper dates, no other inscription except 'He stroved to please.'"

The dramatic critic was at least half a minute in recovering his speech after the recital of this remarkable tale, and before he could ask any questions the advance agent had folded his tent like a circus and stolen away to the office of the next dramatic critic he had to call upon.—Washington Star.

### Their Conversation.

Said Egbert's father to him: "My son, listen to the successful men. Learn wisdom from them. Be silent while they speak, but keep your ears busy. Treasure their words and go and do likewise."

Egbert answered, "Yes, father." In a corner of the hotel two men talked long and earnestly. Egbert watched them from across the room. They were well dressed and substantial. Egbert said, "If I could listen to their conversation, I surely could gather pointers by the basketful, for they must

be arranging the details of some large business deal."

The evening wore away. The clock struck the warning hours and other men moved outside, where the air was purer and the weather more tolerable. Excited groups talked politics and in quiet corners men told fish stories, but these men talked without heeding or looking up. And Egbert watched them.

Carelessly and stealthily Egbert walked toward the corner where the men talked. So absorbed were they that they observed him not. He sat down and listened.

"Just think, though, my boy is only 2 years and 3 months, and he talks like an old man."

"Wonderful, wonderful!" broke in the other. "My little girl, just coming 13 months, can distinguish colors and—"

"Strange enough," resumed the first.

"When my boy?"

"One day my girl!"—The second edged in breathlessly, only to be cut off with, "And my boy?"

Egbert fled into the night.—Chicago Record.

### Toxines and Antitoxines.

The opinion that distinct toxines require distinct antitoxines would appear to require some modification. Dr. Calmette has shown that anti snake venom serum protects against scorpion poison. Roux and Calmette have shown that rabbits vaccinated against rabies acquire remarkable powers of resisting the action of cobra venom. Again, animals vaccinated against tetanus and anthrax, respectively, not only elaborate antitetanic and antianthrax serum, but such serums have also been found to be in some cases capable of counteracting the effects of cobra venom. Calmette has also shown that antiphtheria, antitetanus, antianthrax and anticholera serums possess decided immunizing powers with regard to the vegetable toxins of abrine. Dr. Memmo, working in the Hygienic institute of the University of Rome, has observed that a distinct, although slight, curative action is produced by antiphtheria serum in cases of tetanus.

Some extremely interesting investigations by Dr. Marriotti-Bianchi, dealing with the action of normal serums from various sources on different bacterial toxins, also tend to confirm the above observations. Bianchi has also been able to reproduce all the phenomena claimed by Pfeiffer to be specific in respect to the behavior of cholera vibrios in anticholera serum by placing these vibrios in normal serum derived from dogs and cats respectively. It would appear that not only may various antitoxines modify one and the same toxine, but normal serums may also produce in some cases protection against toxines. This latter point has been specially dwelt upon by Bianchi in his memoir.—Nature.

### He Promotes Restaurants.

A shrewd New Yorker, who started his business career over 30 years ago as a purveyor of coffee and crullers in an all night booth at old Fulton market, is making a barrel of money, his friends say, as a promoter of restaurants.

This eating house speculator, after selecting a location, opens a spick and span new restaurant, with cheap prices, excellent service, first class cooking and top notch meats and bread, vegetables and pastry, coffee and biscuits. He soon builds up a fine trade. His patrons praise the place for one or more of its specialties, and then the promoter sells out at a handsome profit. Soon afterward the chef, the pastry cook, the man who bakes the delicious raised biscuit and the keen eyed, alert head waiter find one excuse or another for taking leave. They are not tired of working nor dissatisfied with the wages received. They have received notice from the promoter that he is ready to open another restaurant and that their experience and services are necessary to him in giving the new place the reputation that will draw full tables and enable the promoter to land another purchaser.

This speculator does not confine his efforts to New York. Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and even Denver and San Francisco have seen the same crowd, and the patrons are wondering why the coffee, fish cakes, hashed brown potatoes and gooseberry tarts aren't so nice as when "this place was opened."—New York Sun.

### Deafness.

It has been stated that three persons out of every five in this country who have attained the age of 40 years are more or less deaf in one or both ears. A large proportion of this deafness is caused by catarrh, and medical treatment for difficulty of hearing is usually directed to the catarrhal source. In Europe much of the deafness is hereditary. Dr. James Kerr Love of Glasgow recently read a paper on deafness before the Royal society of Edinburgh, from which it appears that congenital deafness may be either hereditary in the direct line or in collateral branches, and that it depends on not one, but many anatomical defects. Intermarriage of deaf persons perpetuates but does not accentuate the tendency of deafness. The hearing brothers and sisters of deaf mutes are as likely to have deaf mute offspring as if they had been deaf mutes themselves. Consanguinity of parents emphasizes family defects, and in this way many cases of congenital deafness occur. One of the most singular points of Dr. Love's paper was the assertion that the state had the right to control the marriage of persons belonging to families badly tainted with deafness.

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